

INCORPORATION
OF THE
FIVE POINTS
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY:
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION,
BY-LAWS, AND ADDRESSES
OF THE
TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT.

NEW-YORK:
1854.

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OFFICERS OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

HENRY R. REMSEN, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION, AND CHAIRMAN OF
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEORGE G. WATERS, SECRETARY.

CHARLES ELY, TREASURER.

HENRY R. REMSEN,	}	TRUSTEES.
CHARLES ELY,		
GEORGE BIRD,		
EDWARD G. BRADBURY,		
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,		
THOMAS S. EELLS,		
CHARLES B. TATHAM,		
WILLIAM W. CORNELL,		
GEORGE G. WATERS,		

REV. LEWIS M. PEASE, SUPERINTENDENT.

MRS. ANN E. PEASE, MATRON.

MR. & MRS. GEORGE W. PEARCEY, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND
MATRON.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TO THE PUBLIC.

IN assuming the charge of the Five Points House of Industry, the Trustees feel the responsibility resting upon them, and the necessity of continued and well sustained effort on their part adequately to discharge their duty. When they look at the class among which they are to attempt to induce a reformation, they would almost fear to undertake the task, did the experience of the past not warrant a reasonable expectation of success for the future. The results of the labors of Mr. Pease and his co-laborers, and the happy influence which he has been able to exert, give an earnest of the blessing which rests on the undertaking; and the Board of Trustees hope, by strengthening his hands, and aiding, advising, and co-operating with him, to be instruments of effecting a great change in the degraded locality where the institution is situated. Mr. PEASE has in the most disinterested manner vested in them by legal conveyance the property of every kind connected with the enterprise, and resigned into their hands the control of the institution, which he has fostered and conducted for nearly four years with highly creditable and successful management. He is now the Superintendent, not the owner, of the Five Points House of Industry.

The Trustees most urgently call upon the public to sympathise with them in their undertaking, and to give them liberal and continued support. They have this day received an assignment of all the property at the Five Points House of Industry, but with this property comes great responsibility. They have nearly five hundred persons to feed; they have no public funds to rely on; no annual subscribers; no permanent income from any source; no property save the household furniture and furnishings of the workshops; no house to occupy rent-free, as have most other institutions in the city—but they come to their labor, like the recipients of their bounty, empty-handed, strong only in the conviction that the good work which has been begun will not now be allowed to languish, but that a sympathising public will sustain them in their efforts.

In a community like this, where the public legal charities are so liberally conducted, and where thousands are maintained and supported at the public expense, the question naturally arises, why attempt to create another charitable association; why not resort to those provided by the civic authorities? Let any one desirous of an answer to this query, walk along our crowded streets (Orango or Anthony), and he will there see vice, poverty, and degradation still rampant, and be convinced that another effort of a reformatory character is required, to elevate and change the character of the population.

The peculiar feature of the Five Points enterprise is, that it is a House of Industry. The victims of vice and want, oppressed with a heavy-heartedness which they only can know, have here a remedy which they can appreciate, for their distress—they have work and wages—the only condition of admission being an outward propriety of demeanor, and the expression of a desire for ultimate reformation. On this they are received, fed, clothed, and provided with work; and in very

many cases the strong remembrance of their years of early training and virtuous habits recurs to them, prompting to renewed obedience. They find delight in occupation, "the blessed glow of labor," and a returning self-respect, in the support which their labor affords. A few months of seclusion, religious instruction, returning health, and consciousness of usefulness, alter the characters of the inmates, and they go to some situation or employment, with their resolutions for reformation strengthened, in many cases, by an awakened consciousness of their religious responsibility.

With such a field before them, the Trustees call upon the public for sufficient and effective support, while they promise on their part that the means committed to their hands will be economically and carefully dispensed. It must be evident, that, though a House of Industry, it cannot be self-sustaining, as the benefits of the labor of the inmates are lost as soon as a thorough reformation makes it expedient for them to seek permanent employment. A large number of the inmates also are too young to contribute at all to their own support, and the House of Industry provides for all the meals (nearly 400 daily) given to the scholars attending the Day School at the Five Points, the educational expenses of which are generously sustained by the Church of the Ascension in this city.

Besides the current expenses of the institution, the Trustees this year appeal to the public for a sum to enable them to erect suitable buildings on the farm now conveyed to them in Westchester County. The system of intended operations is sketched out in the statement of Mr. Pease, and to that they would refer as a general exposition of the plan; but they remark, that without a liberal contribution they will be unable to commence at all this adjunct to the House of Industry at the Five Points. They estimate that at least twenty thousand dollars will be required to enable them to carry out efficiently the scheme proposed, and for that sum they now appeal to the public. The sum seems large, but it is believed that no institution has accomplished a greater amount of good with the funds committed to their care than the House of Industry; and the Trustees are unwilling to believe that the first appeal they make, as a corporate body, will not receive a warm and ready response. Let those able to give, remember that "the wealth of a man is the number of things which he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by."

HENRY R. REMSEN,
CHARLES ELY,
GEORGE BIRD,
EDWARD G. BRADBURY,
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,
THOMAS S. EELLS,
CHARLES B. TATHAM,
WILLIAM W. CORNELL,
GEORGE G. WATERS.

} Trustees.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NEW YORK, }
April 10th, 1854. }

INCORPORATION

OF THE

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. L. M. PEASE.

To the Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry :

GENTLEMEN—I rejoice unfeignedly, to find myself at the close of a period of heavy and undivided responsibility as the sole head and proprietor (legally) of the Five Points House of Industry, and at the beginning of the new system under which I have labored to place this Institution, as public property, in the custody of a lawfully incorporated charitable association. In surrendering the property and responsibility with which I had become invested by the aid of the charitable public, to the safer depository now provided, I cheerfully comply with your request for such a general view as I may be able in brief space to give, of the progress, condition, prospects and advisable plans of the Institution.

It will be interesting and profitable here to recur for a moment to the point whence we started, and to glance at the course we have passed over. The Five Points House of Industry originated, as you are aware, in a humble individual effort, made in the summer of 1850, to obtain employment for a number of unhappy females, who with the strongest desires to escape from their wretched and guilty mode of life, were debarred from every other. It was the answer of a pitying Providence, (as we cannot but feel persuaded,) to their own agonized entreaty. It happened to me to hear that entreaty.

“Don’t tell us,” they cried, “how innocent and happy we once were, and how wicked, and miserable, and infamous we are now; don’t talk to us of death, and retribution, and perdition before us; we want no preacher to tell us all that—but tell us, oh! tell us some way of escape! Give us work and wages! Do but give us some other master than the devil, and we will serve him!”

Now the question was, and still is, so far as there is any question,—was that a true, honest statement of their case? I thought it was, and tried to meet it. The community thought differently, and that made my task a hard one. Nobody believed that work was what they wanted; that they had the same nature, acted on by the same motives, and disposed to the pursuit of happiness in the same ways, with other people. Like the lost angel, they were supposed to have said, “Evil, be thou my good;” and to riot in wretched vices, and starve upon the scanty wages of crime, housed by turns in jails, poor-houses, and kennels, racked with disease, and scourged by the law, was actually thought to be the *choice* of a large portion of mankind, rather than to live in comfort and respectability

by honest labor. This they passionately denied; and, taking them at their word, I had to work out the truth of it by single handed experiment. For want of any other person to place so much confidence in them, I had to become first their employer and next their father. First, I became a manufacturer, and gave them shirts to make; next, I gave them a home, and became the head of a family.

Happily the position taken was so true, that no long time and but little capital were required to convince a few people of it partially, and thus to gain a beginning of assistance to the little germ, which thenceforward worked itself out into larger and larger room, by the inherent vitality of truth. I began in July, with thirty or forty women sewing by day, in the chapel of the Methodist Mission. In August, I took a house on the Five Points, and constituted them a family. In September, the day school was started, which was taken under the patronage of Mr. Donaldson, Mrs. Bedell, and the members of Ascension Church, and has flourished, under the care of the latter, to this day. In October, we were able to add a second house, and the inmates were increased to fifty or sixty. In February, an additional room was hired, admitting a dozen more. In May, 1851, four houses were taken, and the number of inmates ran as high as a hundred and twenty. It now came for ten months under the control of the National Temperance Society. A bakery had at this time been added to its industrial arrangements, and coarse basket making was introduced soon after. In March, 1852, the establishment reverted to my control, on the same terms on which it had been conveyed to the Temperance Society, viz.: the payment of all existing liabilities. In May, 1853, three more houses on the Five Points were added to the number, and in January last, the house No. 383 Broome street, was appropriated to the very small children, invalids, and others; making in all eight houses occupied by the Five Points House of Industry. The house in Broome street, however, will not be needed after May 1st, as its purposes will be better answered by that in the country, to be completed about that time.

For the last six months we have supported, in doors and out, a daily average of at least five hundred persons, by their labor here, and by the benefactions of the charitable. The average number of inmates is now about three hundred, of whom a hundred and fifty are children, twenty-five men, and a hundred and twenty-five women. Two hundred children are in the schools, of whom about half are from outside, but receive partial board with us. We employ two men and thirty women in sewing; sixteen girls in fine basket-making; three men and ten boys in shoemaking; an average of twenty-five women and girls in straw-work; about twenty-five persons on the farm (in building and the care of workmen) and the rest of our inmates are engaged in miscellaneous necessary services, except a small number who pay board in the Institution, for the purpose of reformation or protection. The whole number which has passed through the Institution since its commencement, cannot be estimated lower than from 1,500 to 2,000.

The proportion of all our expenses, which has fallen upon the charitable, including the preliminary expenses in which the objects of the effort could render no assistance, and our recent investments for the Farm and Home in the Country, may be seen in the following abstract:

		Tol. Expenses.	Earnings.	Bal. in Donations.
To May.....	1851.....	\$2,625 21....	\$509 65....	\$2,115 56
Balance of.....	1851.....	7,772 55....	5,117 74....	2,654 81
".....	1852.....	13,135 12....	8,754 63....	4,380 46
".....	1853.....	17,671 92....	8,249 72....	9,422 20
Three months in	1854.....	7,777 07....	2,411 57....	5,365 50
Earnings accumulated, as per Inventory.			1,640 86	
Totals.....		\$48,981 87....	26,684 20	23,298 53

[For the purposes of this illustration the Farm Account is excluded.]

But there is a species of moral progress, not easily shown by figures or description. I have alluded to the incredulity of the public with reference to the willingness of these lost people to lead an honest life, if enabled to do so. This unbelief was so strong, that during the first year of our labors, it was almost impossible to obtain a situation for one of our girls in any decent family. By degrees, however, a few obtained trial; and the example of their success as domestics, caused neighboring employers to inquire for similar girls. Slowly the demand thus spread, until, so great is the change in public feeling, we have sent to situations throughout the past year, from thirty to fifty persons per month, with an urgent and continual demand for twice as many as we can supply.

With regard to the state of the public mind, towards this enterprise of benevolence, the most encouraging developments have been witnessed in the last six months. The purchase of our farm, through the spontaneous liberality of ten individuals, is prominent among the tokens for good with which we have been favored, and has been followed by a stream of benefactions, which, though perhaps not large in comparison with the work devolved upon the Christian community of New York, in behalf of its poor, or in comparison with its ability to perform that sacred work without delay, is still large enough to afford a signal token of the revival of primitive Christian charity in the modern world. The entire amount received or subscribed since October last, is nearly \$25,000.

THE FARM, purchased last fall, consists of sixty-four acres of choice arable land, and cost \$11,390, of which \$1,390 are paid, and the balance, to be paid in annual instalments of 1,000, is pledged to the Institution, in equal parts, by ten gentlemen who came forward voluntarily and without concert, to assume the burden of those payments. Our land lies in the town of East Chester, Westchester county, sixteen miles from the city, between the Harlem and New Haven railroads, about one mile distant from the former at Bronxville, and half a mile from the latter at Pelhamville. The region of country in which it is situated, is elevated and healthy, and the farm itself is a delightful spot, with a slightly undulating surface, adorned with groves of hickory, maple, chestnut, and other forest trees, and watered on two sides by the beautiful little river Bronx.

We have now the foundations and materials in readiness for a frame building, measuring 28 by 45 feet, and two stories high, with attic and basement, which will be ready for occupation about the first of May. This building is situated a few rods in the rear of the probable site of the main buildings. It will accommodate a hundred of our people this summer, and will serve for farm and building

purposes, until the main buildings are ready; after which, it will always be convenient for workshops or some other necessary use.

I should recommend an appeal to the public for means to construct during the present season (on a well considered plan) at least the central division of an edifice which will by the extent of its accommodations, tell materially upon the condition of the destitute in this city next winter; at the same time that no sudden and excessive expansion is attempted, and no debt incurred. The building should be so planned as to admit of extensive enlargements, with perfect economy and convenience, as fast as the public liberality, stimulated by the successful management of the Institution, shall enable the Trustees to effect them.

While the country establishment should be regarded as the great field of improvement, and the principal dwelling-place of those under our charge, the house at the Five Points should not be given up, but maintained as a centre of operations and influence in the city, a place of reception, trial and training, and of temporary employment and relief, where such only are needed. The prospect of transfer to an inviting home in the country, will generally be a strong incentive to good conduct, by which the length of trial in the house at the Five Points, may be regulated.

The principal industrial operations being there carried on, it may be hoped will eventually render the country establishment in a great measure self-supporting, while that at the Five Points will always be partially so. The employments at the country house should be farming and gardening (in the proper seasons) in which all inmates of either sex should take part, according to their strength and capacity. In the intervals, house-work, plain sewing, tailoring, shoe-making, basket-making, and all other branches of industry which can be profitably introduced, should be taught and carried on. All of our operations, whether in city or country, will doubtless be conducted upon the vital and distinctive principle of the system, as embodied in your articles of incorporation, viz., voluntary labor and just wages, as far as practicable; and charity, pure and free, where charity becomes necessary. It is this which distinguishes our system from pauperism, and justifies the effort to supersede the Almshouse by the House of Industry. We start with recognizing the claim of our unfortunate brethren to our best counsel and assistance in the common duty of supporting themselves and their families by free and honorable labor; subject only to such restraints and conditions as their moral infirmities may render necessary to that end; and as far as possible, in the exercise of all the natural relations and responsibilities ordained for the moral health and development of man; or in a state as much as possible approximated to that great institution of nature and nature's God, the FAMILY.

We regard it as the best thing we can do, to give employment and encouragement to otherwise suffering or thriftless families, without impairing their domestic ties or responsibilities; and we labor for the time when society will take upon itself to see that none shall be driven to beggary and crime by lack of honorable employment. Next to individual homes of their own (improved in comfort and economy by the public care) is the object, where no better can be attained, of giving the destitute a general home, where they may resort for employment,

board, instruction, and whatever else they need, without sacrifice of independence and self-reliance, except so far as their own labor falls short of supporting them : the line where strict justice fails their need, and charity begins to supply it, being distinctly marked. In such an establishment the great principle to be kept ever in view is, that we are dealing not with things, but with persons, in all respects essentially like ourselves, and that our great end should be the development of their humanity on all sides, to higher and nobler forms. The deadly evils of strict segregation in large and uniform classes, should be guarded against as far as the nature of the case will allow, and may and should be mitigated (with other improvements of situation) by promotion into higher departments, as the moral progress of individuals may warrant and merit.

Finally, whatever importance we attach to judicious measures for temporal, social, and moral improvement, may we and our successors never forget the eternal necessity of religion to the welfare of created beings, nor cease to make it our paramount object, to bring them to a saving acquaintance with the Gospel of Christ. Upon this depends the worth as well as the success of all our labors ; failing of this, or of an influence tending thither, our toil and treasure will be but as water spilled upon the ground. Bible instruction, daily devotion, weekly divine service, and Sunday Schools, must be established and unchangeable parts of our system, and should be attended to with the paramount fervor and zeal appropriate to the pursuit of "man's chief end." May the Gospel, in its purity and spirituality, and the devoutly invoked presence of the Divine Spirit, never depart from this Institution ; but may it end as it began, in simple, humble effort, for the salvation of SOULS.

L. M. PEASE.

NEW YORK, *April 10th*, 1854.

PROPERTY OF THE INSTITUTION :

APRIL 1st, 1854.

MADE OVER BY MR. AND MRS. PEASE TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIVE POINTS
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, ON THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1854.

The Farm in East Chester, 64 acres and 1 rood of Land,	\$11,390.00
Buildings and Building Materials,	1,650.00
Live Stock, Farm Utensils, and Furniture, as Inventoried,	346.00
Furniture at No. 383 Broome-street, "	350.00
Furniture, &c., in the Houses at the Five Points, "	2,437.22
Cash (belonging to the Farm,)	1,076.07
	<hr/>
	\$17,249.29
Deduct Liabilities, in Unpaid Bills,	1,146.36
" " Due on Farm,	10,090.00
Nett Total,	<hr/>
	\$6,102.93

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

This is to certify as follows, to wit, the persons whose names are hereunto signed, all being citizens of the United States, desire to, and do hereby associate themselves, for charitable purposes, under the name and title of THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The particular objects and purposes of this Association, are—

I. To assist the destitute to support themselves, by providing for them employment, protection, and instruction, according to their necessities.

II. To provide partial or entire support, with suitable instruction, to children and others incapable of self-support, and not satisfactorily provided for by their parents, guardians, or by existing institutions.

III. To imbue the objects of its care with the pure principles of Christianity, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, without bias from the distinctive peculiarities of any individual sect.

The number of Trustees to manage the same, is nine.

The names of the Trustees of such Association for the first year of its existence are—Charles Ely, Henry R. Remsen, George Bird, Edward G. Bradbury, Archibald Russell, Thomas L. Eells, Charles B. Tatham, William W. Cornell, George G. Waters.

The principal office of the Association is and shall be located in the City and County of New York.

THE UNDERSIGNED are all of full age, and the majority of us are citizens of the State of New York.

Dated at the City of New York, the third day of March, A. D. 1854.

JAMES DONALDSON

GEORGE DOUGLASS, of Douglass Farms

A. A. LOW

HIRAM BARNEY

JOHN STEPHENSON

EDWARD C. DELAVAN

JOHN N. WILDER

CHARLES TRACY

HENRY SHELDON

ANSON G. PHELPS

GEORGE G. SPENCER

WALLACE E. CALDWELL

HENRY C. BOWEN

JAMES R. SPALDING

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE

DAVID SANDS

OTIS C. LOVETT

HORACE B. CLAFLIN

RICHARD WARREN

MORRIS REYNOLDS

F. W. HOTCHKISS

CHARLES ELY

HENRY R. REMSEN

GEORGE BIRD

EDWARD G. BRADBURY

ARCHIBALD RUSSELL

THOMAS S. EELLS

CHARLES B. TATHAM

WILLIAM W. CORNELL

GEORGE G. WATERS.

City and County of New York, ss.

On the sixth day of March, 1854, before me personally came James Donaldson, George Douglass, Hiram Barney, John Stephenson, Horace B. Claffin, Frederick W. Hotchkiss, Charles Ely, and George G. Waters; and on the seventh day of March, 1854, before me personally came Abiel A. Low, Anson G. Phelps, Henry C. Bowen, Washington R. Vermilye, Morris Reynolds, George Bird, and Charles B. Tatham; and on the eighth day of March, 1854, before me personally came George G. Speneer, Wallace E. Caldwell, and Archibald Russell; and on the ninth day of March, 1854, before me personally came Charles Traey, Henry Sheldon, David Sands, Otis C. Lovett, Richard Warren, Henry R. Remsen, Edward G. Bradbury, Thomas S. Eells, and William W. Cornell; and on the 10th day of March, 1854, before me personally came Edward C. Delavan, James R. Spalding, and John N. Wilder—all of the said persons being severally known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Let the within Certificate be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York.

New York, 11th March, 1854.

T. W. CLERKE.

Clerk's Office, City and County of New York, ss.

I, Richard B. Connolly, Clerk of the City and County of New York, do certify, that I have compared the foregoing Copy Charter with the original thereof, which was filed in my office on the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1854, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 11th day of March, A.D. 1854.

RICH'D B. CONNOLLY, *Clerk.*

State of New York, Secretary's Office.

I have compared the foregoing Copy Charter with the original thereof, this day filed in this office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Albany, this thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

A. G. JOHNSON, *Dep. Sec. of State.*

BY-LAWS OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

ADOPTED MARCH 17, 1854.

I. THE Members of this Society are the persons who have subscribed the Articles of Incorporation.

Vacancies occurring among them shall be filled by the remaining members by election, from among those contributing to the funds of the Society, but not more than one-fourth of the whole number shall at one and the same time belong to the same religious denomination.

No person shall be elected a member unless his name shall have been presented at a previous meeting and reported on by a committee, or unless he shall be recommended by the Board of Trustees.

The Society may at any time increase the number of members, provided notice of a motion to that effect has been given at a previous meeting, and a majority of the whole number of members shall vote in favor of such increase.

II. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who, together with the Board of Trustees, shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting. Vacancies, in either of said offices, shall be filled by election, at a special meeting to be called for that purpose.

The Board of Trustees shall have power to fill vacancies in their own body.

III. The President shall preside at all meetings, preserve order, decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Society, and appoint committees whenever it shall not be otherwise ordered.

IV. The Secretary shall have charge of the Seal, By-Laws, Records, and Documents of the Society.

It shall be his duty (in the absence of special directions from the Board of Trustees,) to fix the time and place of meetings, and give notice of the same.

He shall keep full and accurate records of the proceedings of the Society, and give notice to the officers and servants of the Society, and to the Trustees and committees, of all votes, orders, or resolutions, affecting them in the discharge of their respective duties, and perform such other duties as usually pertain to the office of a Secretary.

V. The Treasurer shall receive and keep the funds and securities of the Society, and disburse and dispose of the same under the direction of the Board of Trustees.

VI. The Board of Trustees shall appoint their own Chairman and Clerk, and make their own By-Laws, which shall not be inconsistent with these By-Laws.

They shall meet at least once in each month for the transaction of business, and shall make a full report to the Society at its annual meeting.

VII. The Society shall also, at its annual meeting, elect an Auditing Committee, to be composed of three members (not being officers or Trustees), to serve for the ensuing year, to whom the accounts of the Trustees and Treasurer shall at any time be submitted, and who shall report thereon to the Society.

VIII. The Society shall hold its annual meeting on the second Monday of March in each year, and special meetings shall be called, whenever required, by the Board of Trustees, or upon the written requisition of any seven members.

Notice of meetings shall be given, by depositing notices in the Post-Office at the city of New-York, directed to the members respectively, at their last known places of business, or residence, at least three days previous to the time of meeting.

The hour and place of meeting shall be fixed by the Board of Trustees, or, in case of their omission, by the Secretary.

Nine members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

IX. At the Annual Meeting, the order of business shall be—

1. Reading the minutes of the preceding meeting.
2. Reports and communications from officers of the Society.
3. Reports of Trustees and Committees.
4. Elections.
5. Miscellaneous business.

X. In case of a vacancy happening in the office of President, or Secretary, the duties of the office so vacant shall be discharged by the Chairman or Clerk of the Board of Trustees respectively.

In case of the absence of either from, or his inability to act at, any meeting of the Society, the members present may appoint a person to discharge the duties for the time being.

XI. Any officer, servant, or Trustee of the Society may be removed for cause, by a vote of a majority of the whole Board of Trustees.

XII. If any member of the Board of Trustees be absent from the meetings for three successive months, without reasons satisfactory to the Board, his place may be declared vacant.

XIII. The Society may, for cause, expel a member, by a vote of a majority of the whole number of members, at any meeting whereof two weeks previous notice shall have been given; but no member shall be expelled without being heard in relation to the charges against him.

XIV. No alterations shall be made in these By-Laws, unless the same shall have been moved at a previous meeting, and shall be adopted by a vote of a majority of the whole Society.

BY-LAWS OF THE TRUSTEES

OF

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

I. STATED meetings shall be held on the second Monday of each month, at such hour and place as the Board shall from time to time appoint. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman, or by any three of the Trustees.

II. The order of the business shall be as follows :—

1. READING OF THE MINUTES.
2. REPORTS OF OFFICERS.
3. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.
4. REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENT.
5. ELECTIONS.
6. UNFINISHED BUSINESS.
7. MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

But at special meetings the business for which the meeting was called shall have a preference over all other business, after the reading of the minutes.

III. The Chairman, Clerk, and Standing Committees shall be elected at the stated meeting in March ; and at the stated meeting in April, a Superintendent and Matron shall be elected, who shall hold their offices for one year, unless removed by a two-thirds vote of the Board. All elections shall be by ballot, and a majority of all the Trustees shall be necessary to a choice.

IV. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings, and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Board, and exercise a general supervision over all the affairs of the institution.

V. The Clerk shall give notice of all meetings,—keep correct minutes of the proceedings,—file and preserve all documents submitted to, or received by the Board,—notify committees, officers, and agents, of all resolutions affecting them, in the discharge of their duties.—conduct correspondence, and perform such other services as usually appertain to his office, or are specially delegated to him by the Board.

VI. There shall be three standing committees, to be called :—

1. THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.
2. THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.
3. THE DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE.

To consist of four members each.

At any meeting of such committees, duly called by the Chairman thereof, two members shall constitute a quorum.

The action of the committees upon the matters submitted to them shall be certified by the signature of their respective presiding officers.

VII. The Finance Committee shall audit all bills and claims, and the accounts of the Superintendent and Treasurer,—invest and manage the surplus funds,—

make, or authorize all purchases of provisions, stores, or articles consumed, and raw materials used in the institution, and the sale, or other disposition of the proceeds of labor.

VIII. The Building Committee shall supervise all constructions and repairs, and the procuring of plans, and making of contracts for the same, and shall certify such contracts and their due fulfilment, to the Finance Committee, before any order for payment shall be made.

They shall have the general supervision over the land and its management, buildings, goods, and chattels belonging to the society,—inspect the same, once at least in each month,—authorize all necessary repairs, and recommend to the Board all such alterations, improvements, or additions, as they shall deem advisable.

IX. The Discipline Committee shall regulate the terms of admission,—recommend the studies and branches of industry to be pursued by the inmates, and see to the proper introduction of the same, when ordered by the Board,—and provide for the secular and religious instruction of the inmates, and for Divine worship.

They shall also examine, and approve or suspend, and report to the Board all general rules and regulations which the Superintendent may make in regard to the conduct of those under him, or the management of business,—investigate and report to the Board upon all complaints of misconduct on the part of any officer, agent, or employee of the society,—and shall generally have charge of all matters relating to the internal government of the institution, not otherwise provided for.

X. The standing committees shall make a succinct report of their proceedings at each stated meeting. And at the February meeting shall present a report for the entire year.

The Treasurer shall deposit the moneys in his hands, in a bank to be approved by the Finance Committee,—shall pay no bills or claims until the same have been approved by the Finance Committee,—shall keep correct accounts of his receipts and disbursements, and present short abstracts of the same at each stated meeting, which shall be recorded by the Clerk, in a book to be kept for the purpose.

XI. The Superintendent shall nominate such persons as he shall judge most fit to fill the subordinate offices, which shall from time to time be created, and appoint them, if approved by the Board or Discipline Committee. He shall see that the incumbents are faithful in the discharge of their duties, and that the By-Laws and Regulations are duly observed.

He shall have the immediate charge and control (subject to the By-Laws and orders of the Board), of the whole institution, its property and inmates, and of the studies, and branches of industry to be carried on.

Orders and Resolutions of the Board of Trustees, or of committees thereof, affecting his subordinates, shall be communicated through him.

He shall keep a record of the name, age, and birth-place of every inmate,—the time of his or her entrance and discharge,—the previous habits of life, and such

other facts as he may think worthy of preservation, and in case of death, the time and cause of death.

He shall keep a journal of the daily events occurring at the institution, which shall be submitted to the committees whenever required.

He shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, purchase all supplies, dispose of such of the products of labor as are not wanted for consumption, and pay over the proceeds to the Treasurer. Provided, however, that he may pay from the funds in hand, such compensation and wages to the inmates and inferior employes of the institution as the Finance Committee shall approve, rendering accounts thereof to the Treasurer, with proper vouchers.

He shall keep accounts of all work done, and supplies delivered, and shall accompany all accounts and bills submitted to a committee, with his certificate as to their correctness.

He shall be responsible for the proper discipline of the inmates, and prevent visits to them by improper persons, or at improper times.

He shall prepare weekly, a statement of the number of inmates, the admissions and discharges, deaths, the number of sick, the employments pursued, work done, supplies received, cash payments and receipts, and such other particulars as shall be necessary to give a succinct view of the condition of the institution, which shall be submitted to the committees when desired, and to the Board at the stated meetings.

XII. The Board may at any time fill vacancies, or do any other act which has been omitted at the time hereinbefore prescribed.

XIII. Amendments of these By-Laws may be made at any meeting, provided notice of a motion for that purpose has been given at a previous meeting.

